

WEATHER FORECAST.

Rain to-day; to-morrow clearing and much colder.
Highest temperature yesterday, 39; lowest, 22.
Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 116—DAILY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1921.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THREE CENTS WITHIN 30 MILES OF NEW YORK CITY. FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

2 DETECTIVES SHOT, BANDIT IS KILLED IN CIGAR STORE BATTLE

Robbers Holding Up Clerk
as Officers Enter and All
Start Shooting.

POLICE FALL FIRST

Firing From Floor, Wound
One and Drive Both Men
From Shop.

ONE SLAIN IN STREET

Other Escapes When McCarthy
and Connell Can No
Longer Fight.

A customer went into the United Cigar store at 850 East Tremont avenue, The Bronx, last night about 8 o'clock and asked the clerk, John W. Michaels, of 881 East 179th street, The Bronx, for a package of cigarettes. He had known Michaels for a long time, and it seemed to him there was something wrong with the clerk. Michaels looked nervous and barely answered the customer's greeting, glancing sideways at another man who stood behind the counter with his coat off and his cap pushed back on his head.

The customer looked at this clerk and saw something shifty in his right hand, which was beneath the counter. This shifty thing looked like a revolver, but the customer was not certain and he did not make inquiries. But he looked at Michaels again as the clerk handed him his cigarettes. He saw Michaels' lips moving as if he was counting change. He watched the clerk closely and made out that Michaels' lips were forming this word, without sound:

"Holdup!"

The customer put the cigarettes in his pocket and walked out of the store. Half a block away he found Detectives Randall McCarthy and Timothy Connell of the Tremont station. He told them there was a holdup in the cigar store and the detectives started there. They went inside. They saw Michaels and another man behind the counter and they could not tell which was the clerk and which was the bandit. So they told both to hold up their hands. Michaels did so, but the bandit jumped for the door of the store's back room, yelling as he did so. Another man appeared at the door of this room, where it was found later that the man was one of the store, Garry Fryd, to a chair.

Bandits Begin Shooting.

The bandits began shooting. They stood in the doorway of the back room and blazed away, with McCarthy and Connell returning the fire. Connell was soon hit, falling to the floor with a bullet through his left jaw. He was not able to get up, but lay on the floor and shot at the bandits, while McCarthy fired from the counter. Another shot hit McCarthy and then the detective sent a bullet into the chest of the bandit who had come from the back room at the call of the other.

But the shot that hit McCarthy had broken his cheek bone and had staggered and bewildered him so the bandit, one of them badly wounded, ran from the store. McCarthy, however, got to his feet and followed, firing as he lurched through the door. One of the bandits jumped into a taxicab, pointed his pistol at the driver, and forced him to drive through Southern Boulevard. The other, not able to get into the machine on account of his wound, stood his ground and began to shoot at McCarthy. But when the detective kept going steadily toward him, shooting as he went, the bandit turned and ran.

Bandit Falls Dead.

McCarthy tried to follow but was so weak from his wound he could not. So he fired two more shots, the last he had in his magazine, and one of them went through the bandit's heart. The man fell, killed almost instantly, at the corner of Southern Boulevard and Avenue C. The detective collapsed unconscious.

He was carried into a drug store at Tremont avenue and Southern Boulevard and surgeons sent him to Fordham Hospital. Connell, picked up from the floor of the cigar store, was also sent to the hospital. Both are seriously hurt, but will recover.

The corner of Southern Boulevard and Tremont avenue is one of the busiest in The Bronx. Two crosswalk cars line pass there, and the corner is always crowded. The pistol battle between the bandits and the detectives created such excitement that traffic was stopped for a time.

Michaels and Fryd told the police they were alone in the store when the two bandits came in about 8 o'clock and ordered them into the back room. There they tied Fryd to the chair and gagged him. One of the robbers created such excitement that traffic was stopped for a time. Michaels and Fryd told the police they were alone in the store when the two bandits came in about 8 o'clock and ordered them into the back room. There they tied Fryd to the chair and gagged him. One of the robbers created such excitement that traffic was stopped for a time.

Continued on Page Three.

CHRISTMAS HOLLY WREATHS FOR UNKNOWN DEAD OF U. S. IN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Dec. 23.

IN the Arlington National Cemetery one unknown American hero sleeps. In France and Belgium, on the lonely hillside and in deep woods, in fact wherever Old Glory flies over an American cemetery on the battlefields of the world, sleep 1,850 other unidentified American dead, each as worthy as the one in Arlington. They are found in Romagne, Thiaucourt, Bony, Troyes, Belleau Woods and even as far north as Poperinghe, or Waeringhem, in flat Flanders.

This year no mother of a missing American soldier need feel that her lost son somewhere in France will lack a tribute of remembrance, for *The New York Herald of Paris*, believing that in so doing it is interpreting the nation's gratitude, will place a wreath of holly early on Christmas morning on the grave of every unknown soldier in American cemeteries in France and Belgium.

Due to the unremitting efforts of the American Grave Registration Service, which is continually sifting evidence in the hope that American mothers may be able to know the last resting place of their loved ones, the number of unidentified dead has been reduced more than 12 per cent. They now sleep in twelve cemeteries, but eventually will be transferred to one of the four great national cemeteries in France. In France 741 lie at Seriniges, just outside of Fere-Tardenois, 548 at Romagne, 279 in Belleau Woods, 191 at Thiaucourt, 83 at Bony, where New York troops broke through the Hindenburg line, 2 outside of Paris at Suresnes and 1 each at Troyes, Langres and Rolampont. In Belgium there are 19 at Waeringhem, 8 at Poperinghe and 1 at Namur.

To all of these cemeteries holly wreaths were shipped several days ago in order to be ready for the simple services on Christmas morning. Nearly three tons of berries and almost as much green ivy were used in their making. The women and girls who in order to show that the women of France never forget have kept flowers fresh on American graves since the armistice will take part in honoring the American dead. Prayers will be read in some cemeteries, in others details of American soldiers will lovingly and reverently assist in carrying out the tribute of *The New York Herald of Paris* to their comrades.

When the Christmas sun goes down not a single unidentified American hero sleeping in France will have been forgotten.

ALL GATES OPENED TO ALIEN DEPORTEES

Immigrants Held at Ellis Island
and Permitted to Land and
Remain 90 Days.

CHRISTMAS DELIVERANCE

Order Issued After Talk With
President Affects All Amer-
ican Stations.

The Government extended its Yuletide clemency yesterday to include the aliens who are held at Ellis Island and other immigration stations for deportation because their number exceeds the 3 per cent. quota allowed by the law to land in the United States this year. The order was sent out by James J. Davis, Commissioner of Labor, directing that all not barred by health and morality rules be released for a period of ninety days.

All of these people, who came to the United States in good faith and not knowing that they would not be allowed to enter the country, will be permitted to go to their relatives and friends, so that they can enjoy the Christmas in America that has been one of their dreams.

It is the only thing that is binding upon them is their personal belief that they promise that at the end of the ninety days they will return to Ellis Island or to the station from which they are allowed to enter for deportation if the immigration authorities so direct. But they are not under any obligation to return unless they received orders to do so—and it may be that the Labor Department will never get around to issuing the orders.

The decision of the Government to let the aliens land affected more than 1,000 persons, who have been held at Ellis Island and who faced the saddest prospect of a Christmas in the great barracks of the immigration station there, with very little cheer for any excepting those who had relatives or friends in New York.

The majority of the men and children come to the United States to join fathers and husbands already here. Very young children are among them and very old people, and they have been at Ellis Island faced with the thought that they must go back to the devastated places in Europe whence they came, many of them without even getting a sight of the sons and daughters and mothers and fathers waiting for them here.

There was no joy on Ellis Island yesterday morning. It was just another day—a bleak one at that—to wander about aimlessly, with wringing of hands and tears and the omnipresent thoughts of a fearful exile.

Relatives of a few came over on the plying little ferry and looked at them as they eyed the little presents with a sprig of holly or a bit of red ribbon. Guards were relieved by other guards and hustled away. The shadow of the Statue of Liberty moved around north and slanted to the east on the ruffled waters.

That was all—except after a while night would come and the time would be one day nearer when a steamer would come to take them back to starving lands and wasted homesteads.

Then came the news: Christmas in America! In real homes, with real friends and maybe they will not have to be deported after all!

Families embraced and wept for joy. After the first rejoicing they waited quietly, fearing the news might not be true.

But it was true. Word went forth that all who were not disqualified by health and morality rules were to make preparations to leave the island and proceed at once to their destinations.

Robert Todd, Commissioner of Immigration for this port, put every available employee to work. The papers and releases of those who had to go to the middle West were put first, and within an hour after the order was received waiting for them here.

DRYS AIM TO SOFTEN SACRAMENTAL WINE

Officials Take Up Question of
Unfermented Juices in Re-
ligious Ceremonies.

OPPOSITION IS EXPECTED

Jewish Families Now Allowed
Ten Gallons a Year Each
Through Rabbis.

It was learned yesterday that the prohibition authorities have under consideration a plan to eliminate the use of fermented wines for sacramental purposes. That this plan has been talked over with representatives of the Jewish faith is definitely known, but it could not be learned last night whether Roman Catholics or those of the Protestants who use sacramental wines have as yet taken part in the conferences.

That such a step is being considered is in a large measure due to the leakage which has accompanied the enforcement of the existing regulations. In a recent investigation of the use of wines by rabbis it was found that many papers were being made out in fictitious names and that some of the rabbis had acted illegally.

A high priest in one of the most prominent churches declared last night that if the prohibition authorities undertake to make a change as sweeping as this one they will find themselves up against insuperable stumbling blocks. He said the use of fermented wines for sacramental purposes is a matter of religious principle, and he would be wholly against the principles of both the Roman Catholic and the Episcopal churches.

From another churchman it was learned that there has been a ruling from Rome to the effect that only fermented wines may be used in the service and that the new regulations, if adopted, would be considered as nothing less than a form of religious persecution.

According to rabbis, there is nothing in the Jewish faith which would prohibit the use of unfermented wines. The rabbis are, however, in favor of the use of unfermented wines, although some use the other exclusively. In connection with the letter of Louis Marshall, chairman of the American Jewish Committee, who wrote to Commissioner of Internal Revenue Blair Thursday, urging him to arrange new regulations concerning sacramental wines as speedily as possible in view of the abuse to which the existing regulations are put, Ralph A. Day, State Registration Director, said yesterday:

"The question of sacramental wine for Jewish religious purposes has been given a great deal of thought by the Federal Prohibition Director. It is one of the most difficult problems in the administration of the law.

"The best thought of the Jewish worshippers is now engaged in formulating recommendations to be submitted to the Federal Prohibition Director, which it is hoped will result in regulations which will prevent the withdrawal of wine for sacramental purposes by those not entitled to do so but, pending any action of the regulations, this office has decided to accept the recommendation of four chief rabbis as to those rabbis who are entitled to withdraw wine for sacramental purposes.

The four rabbis referred to who have been acting in an advisory capacity are Rabbi Joffe, Leventhal, Margolis and Yachin.

It could not be learned if Archbishop Hayes knew anything of the changes proposed. Mr. Lavelle said he had heard nothing about it.

It was believed that the ends of justice would be sufficiently met and it would be a gracious act of mercy to relieve this prisoner from further confinement. Accordingly, the sentence was commuted to expire at once.

DEBS IS FREED WITH 23 OTHERS HELD FOR POLITICAL OFFENSES

President Commutes Sen-
tences and All Will Be Re-
leased at Once.

5 SOLDIERS PARDONED

Men in Rhine Army Serving
Life Terms for Slaying
Ex-British Officer.

LABOR LEADER, OLD MAN

In Prison 2 Years 8 Months—
Action Is in Consonance
With Christmas Custom.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 23.

President Harding today extended executive clemency to Eugene V. Debs and twenty-three other so-called political prisoners. His action was in consonance with a long standing Christmas custom, and all twenty-three will be immediately released from prison, though some are to be deported.

Debs' sentence was commuted to expire at once, as were those of the others. At the same time the President pardoned five American soldiers of the Rhine forces convicted of killing a former British officer. They were in the Rhine army and were sentenced to life imprisonment. They are Carl I. Bryan, James A. O'Dell, Roy Youngblood, George Van Gilder and J. B. Richardson.

Action by the President in all cases was taken on recommendation of Attorney-General Daugherty. All the 197 cases of so-called political prisoners, war offenders and many I. W. W. were considered.

In making known the soldier pardons and the commutations of sentence at the Executive offices to-day the statement was made that the list in the main is made up of those who opposed the war in one way or another and is made up of less than one-third of I. W. W. prisoners, and these have either expressed full penitence or are booked for deportation. The Department of Justice has given no recommendation in behalf of the advocates of sabotage or the destruction of the Government by force, and the ends of justice have been fairly met in view of changed conditions.

In addition to the five soldiers on the list many other cases are under consideration.

Comment by the President was made on the case of Debs. The President and the Attorney-General had given very extended consideration to the Debs petition, and it is known that the fact that he had twice been Presidential nominee of a million voters had its influence in reaching a decision favorable to his release.

The President expressed the wish that he be stated the grant of clemency in the cases acted upon does not question the justice of any action of the courts in enforcing the law in a time of national peril. But the ends of justice have been fairly met in view of changed conditions.

The vast majority of the so-called political prisoners still imprisoned are of the I. W. W. group, are rarely American citizens and have no good claim to executive clemency. A number of convicted citizens have never been imprisoned, but have been sentenced to life terms under laws which are now under consideration.

Debs was convicted at Cleveland of violating the espionage act and sentenced September 14, 1918, to ten years in the State penitentiary at Moundsville, W. Va. An appeal was taken, but the Supreme Court of the United States, where the judgment was affirmed March 10, 1919, and Debs began his sentence April 12, 1919. In the West Virginia penitentiary he was held for nearly two years, and was later transferred to the United States Penitentiary in Atlanta, where he is now confined. He would have been eligible for parole August 11, 1920. His term with allowances for good conduct, would have expired December 26, 1925.

Debs Now an Old Man.

It is impossible, in a limited compass, to review all the facts in this case, or the representations that have been made, both in behalf of and against the release of this prisoner. There is, however, no question of his guilt, and that he is an old man, not strong physically, with much personal charm and impressive personality, which qualifications make him a dangerous man calculated to mislead the unthinking and affording excuse for those with criminal intent.

Debs has been in prison two years and eight months. Very few, probably, would regard a commutation to six years, or even five, as unwarranted. Under such a sentence he could be paroled at once. Under all the circumstances it was believed that the ends of justice would be sufficiently met and it would be a gracious act of mercy to relieve this prisoner from further confinement. Accordingly, the sentence was commuted to expire at once.

Other sentences commuted to expire at once were:

Ovella Anderson, convicted at Deadwood, S. D., under espionage law, sentenced October 5, 1918, to four years.

Charles Ashleigh, convicted at Chicago, sentenced to five years.

Continued on Page Nine.

HARDING GIVES HIS VIEW OF TREATY; DELEGATES MAY AGREE ON PROTOCOL; BROADER NAVAL PARLEY IS PLANNED

NEW CONFERENCE
MEETS APPROVAL

American Proposal Grows Out
of Keen Debate Over
Submarines.

REGULATION IS NEEDED

Insistence on Visit and Search
Rule Agreed To by
Delegates.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 23.

The American delegation to the Conference for the Limitation of Armaments is preparing to submit a project for a new international conference, which will be the outgrowth of the present one. In this proposal is seen the association of nations which President Harding has been suggesting as a possible result of the present parley.

The new conference which the American delegation has in mind will include Powers other than those now participating. It will aim to obtain world approval of the agreements reached here, and will take into consideration the development in naval science which may render new naval agreements necessary.

This important development, acknowledged by spokesmen for the American delegation, has the approval of the delegates of the five naval Powers now represented.

Forego Christmas Holiday.

An additional conference on Far Eastern matters already has been suggested in Point Ten of the Chinese proposals, which is supposed to have the approval of the American delegation.

The decision to submit a plan for a new conference in the outgrowth of the present one, which has been suggested by the American delegation, has been made up of those who opposed the war in one way or another and is made up of less than one-third of I. W. W. prisoners, and these have either expressed full penitence or are booked for deportation. The Department of Justice has given no recommendation in behalf of the advocates of sabotage or the destruction of the Government by force, and the ends of justice have been fairly met in view of changed conditions.

The delegates were determined to go through with their work with the least possible delay. They intimated to-day to Chairman Hughes their willingness to forego the Christmas holiday. Monday will be their only holiday. After that they will continue their work without interruption until it is completed.

The submarine debate to-day followed the line inaugurated yesterday and was confined chiefly to the question of the utter elimination of the undersea craft.

Admiral de Bon, for the French delegation, presented the viewpoint of France, which is diametrically opposed to the viewpoint of the British and American delegations. The French and Italians united in opposing limitation of the cruising radius of the undersea craft. They argued that the occasion to state France's figures on the submarine tonnage she thinks necessary for her defense.

The American delegation continues to withhold expression of position on the elimination of submarines pending the threshing out of the subject by the other delegates.

The report of the American advisory commission recognizing the value of the submarine as a weapon of defense against enemy war ships, as a scout and as a mine layer, and the necessity to represent the viewpoint of the American delegates.

The Americans, however, will be satisfied by the decision of the experts who are listening to the debate with keenest interest and weighing the arguments for and against the undersea boat.

Arthur J. Balfour entered the arena to-day on behalf of the British contention that the undersea boat should be outlawed in every respect. The reports of the debate were to the effect that Mr. Balfour was at his best. The French and Italian contention that the submarine was necessary to their defense was refuted by Lord Lee and Mr. Balfour, who insisted that in the late war the submarine was of no avail either to Italy or France and that if the British naval experts agreed that the submarine was a necessary part of their own building, for example, it was urged that the Scandinavian countries and Greece have large sea interests and a large seafaring population. The cost of building submarines is not prohibitive and they can be built secretly.

The five great naval Powers might agree among themselves, it is acknowledged, to limit the building of capital ships.

Continued on Page Two.

PRESIDENT WILL NOT OBJECT TO SENATE'S PACT RESERVATIONS

Quibbling Over Little Points Does Not Worry Him,
When Big Aim Is Peace—Treaty Not an Alliance
—Denies Delegates Withheld Information.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (Associated Press).—President Harding, it was said at the White House to-day, will not object if the Senate considers it necessary to attach reservations to the four Power Pacific treaty, but he does not consider there is need for them at this time.

It is inconceivable in his view that any President would employ the military power of the United States to make war without the direction and authority of Congress.

The President's statement, which was delivered orally and then formally given out, follows:

"The President will offer no comment on the disputes which attempt to magnify the differing constructions on the four party treaty. To him these are unimportant. The big things aimed at are understandings for peace and an agreement to meet and discuss the preservation of peace whenever it is threatened.

"No alliance or entanglement is thought of, none will be negotiated. It would be better to rejoice over things accomplished than to dwell on differing views which can be of no great consequence.

"The President is unwilling that the unjustified charge that the United States delegates are withholding information shall go unchallenged. He had full confidence, else he had not chosen them, and he has full confidence now and is more than gratified over their efforts, because they are working out the greatest contribution to peace and good will which has ever marked the Christmas time in all the Christian era.

"It is one thing to talk about the ideals of peace, but the bigger thing is to seek the actuality. This the conference is doing, in harmony with an overwhelming American sentiment, and a world sentiment, too, and in full accord with cherished American traditions."

See World Peace on Way.

Replying to the question "Do you feel that the world has made great progress in the direction of peace and good will?" President Harding said:

"I think I made a reply to a similar question at the last interview. I do think so. I believe it with all my heart. I do not say that with the thought of arrogating to the United States of America any greater part of the contribution than that which has been made by other nations of like importance and like civilization. But it seems to me that in 1921, as we have come to know more fully the aftermath of the war, as we have come to appraise the unspeakable cost of it, all there is a new conviction in the hearts of men that that sort of appeal—the appeal to arms—to settle the international questions is a futile thing, and that we are unworthy of our position and unworthy of the blessings which fall to a righteous civilization if we do not find some means for a righteous adjustment without appeal to slaughter and waste and all the distresses that attend.

"I think that conviction has rooted itself throughout the world, and there must come some helpful, progressive expression of it. I think that expression is being given at this conference. I have no thought to preach on this subject to-day, but make your own applications, please.

"When men sit about the conference table and look each other in the face and look upon the problems deliberately, without passion, they find the way to come to an agreement. And after all, there has never been a conflict in the world that has not been settled in the end in that way. You have a war; you destroy thousands or millions of men and measureless treasure, and then you gather about a table and settle it.

Folly of Wars Realized Now.

"I have a feeling that mankind has become wise enough to sit down before the war and try to settle it. And that is the object of the four Power treaty. That is why I say the small lack of agreement in construing it is not significant.

"Why, if there was a menace of peace in Japan what objection could there be for the United States to sit down with her friend in the Orient and with the other great Powers and discuss how the matter could be adjusted? If some one had done that when Austria was threatening Serbia there would have been no European war.

"The whole purpose of this conference is to provide some means where just, thoughtful, righteous people, who are not seeking to seize something which does not belong to them, can live peacefully together and eliminate causes of conflict. This is in the American heart, and it is in the British heart, and it is in the Japanese heart, and it is in the Italian heart—it is everywhere in the world.

"If this present day civilization cannot take advantage of this new realization, of that emphasized conviction, I would not give much for the civilization of the future. But there is a new spirit seeking and impelling peace, and it must add to our Christmas happiness."

Continued on Page Four.

CLEAR CUT STAND

British, French and
Japanese Delegates
Willing to Add to
Pacific Treaty

HARDING MAPS POLICY

Confers With Hughes and
Announces Plan for Bet-
ter Team Work.

WILL GET DAILY REPORTS
Opposition to Four Power Pact
Slowly Crystallizes in
the Senate.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 23.

Convincing evidence that there will be better teamwork between officials of the Government and members of the American delegation in the international conference, as well as clearer definitions of achievements, was furnished to-day in a statement by the President of the United States.

This statement, which reflected concern over the awkward situation caused by specious opposition due to the failure of Senator Lodge to define more accurately the status of Japan under the terms of the four Power Pacific treaty, was made by the President following a conference with Secretary Hughes.

BENEFITS OF THE CHANGE

Prediction Made That Produc-
tion Will Reach Value of
900,000,000 Gold Rubles.

Moscow, Dec. 23 (Associated Press).—At the meeting of the All-Russian Communist conference to-day, held to prepare the party's program in the Ninth All-Russian Soviet Congress, scheduled to open to-night under the presidency of Mr. Kalenine, chairman of the central executive committee, a sharp debate was precipitated over the Soviet Government's changed economic policy.

The first news of Russia's change from absolute Bolshevism was contained in a special cable dispatch from Capt. Francis McCullagh, THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent in Reval, published March 19, which told of the speech made by Lenin to the Tenth Communist Congress, urging the granting of concessions to capitalists and the abandoning of the Bolshevik program for a world revolution.

Leo Kamenoff, President of the Moscow Soviet, and M. Bagdanoff, chairman of the Soviet Economic Council, were the chief speakers in favor of the new program, which was opposed by M. Larin, the Bolshevik economist, who argued that industrial trusts might be formed by consolidations of industries allowed in the new program. He argued that this course would mean too much autonomy in business enterprises and might become difficult to handle.

M. Ossinsky, Commissioner for Agriculture, urged curtailment of the state monopoly in foreign trade in order that farmers might have freedom in home and foreign markets to obtain much needed farm machinery.

Nevertheless, efforts to obtain deviations from the program were apparently futile, and the resolution introduced by M. Kamenoff was adopted. It stipulated that the chief purpose of the party was to unite the workers and peasants in order to get the markets under control and perpetuate the nationalization of foreign trade, industry, land and transportation.

The speakers supporting the new economic policy, based largely on capitalist principles, were somewhat apologetic for their argument and explained carefully that it was only a temporary measure. M. Bagdanoff, head of the Economic Council, explained that the industries had developed less in 1921 than in the previous year; hence the necessity of adopting a different policy. He said pig iron had fallen to 3 per cent. of pre-war production; that cotton textiles had fallen to 7 per cent., and that most of the important manufactures do not attain 25 per cent. of the pre-war figures. He said coal and iron production had declined because of the food shortage.

M. Bagdanoff urged that the Government keep the industries from being scattered and consolidate them as a basis on which the proletarian force may be built. He estimated that the value of Russian manufactures next year would be 900,000,000 gold rubles.

Continued on Page Four.

CHANGES IN RUSSIA MAY END SOCIALISM

Commerce Bureau Tells Fea-
tures of New Policy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Abandonment of socialism in Russia is predicted by recent changes in the economic policy of the Soviet Government, according to a review of the situation in that country on the basis of statements in the Soviet controlled press issued to-night by the Commerce Department. A new economic policy, the Department said, is being evolved by the Bolshevik leaders, lightening the restrictions of communism and aiming at the partial establishment of capitalism.

Continued on Page Four.

COMMUNISTS ADOPT NEW SOVIET POLICY

Kamenoff's Program Adopted
After Sharp Debate in All-
Russian Conference.

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Continued on Page Four.

FLORIDA—ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Florida—Atlantic Coast Line
Expresses 100 Miles of Choice of
4 Lines Daily. Final at 12:30 P. M.